Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-39 (Canceled)

40. (Previously Presented) A method of accelerating the clearance of a polyethylene glycol-containing compound from the circulating blood of a patient to whom the polyethylene glycol-containing compound was previously administered, comprising the step of administering to the patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising an anti-polyethylene glycol monoclonal antibody, wherein the antibody is obtained via immunizing a mouse with an RH1-βG-PEG conjugate, and the polyethylene glycol-containing compound comprises B72.3-βG-PEG or H25-βG-PEG.

41. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is administered to the patient less than 10 days after administering the polyethylene glycol-containing compound to the patient.

42. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is administered to the patient less than 5 days after administering the polyethylene glycol-containing compound to the patient.

43. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is administered to the patient from 24 hours to 5 days after administering the polyethylene glycol-containing compound to the patient.

44. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the monoclonal antibody is an IgM antibody.

45. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is conjugated to galactose so as to be targeted by an asialoglycoprotein receptor on a hepatocyte and uptaken by the hepatocyte.

46. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a patient suffering from a TAG-72$^+$ tumor, comprising the steps of:

a) administering to the patient a polyethylene glycol-containing compound~~,~~ ~~wherein the polyethylene glycol-containing compound comprises~~ comprising B72.3-βG-PEG ~~or H25-βG-PEG~~;

b) administering to the patient after step (a) an anti-polyethylene glycol monoclonal antibody obtained via immunizing a mouse with an RH1-βG-PEG conjugate to accelerate the clearance of the polyethylene glycol-containing compound from the patient's circulating blood; and

c) administering to the patient after step (b) a β-glucouronidase-activatable anti-tumor prodrug.

47. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is administered to the patient less than 10 days after administering the polyethylene glycol-containing conjugate to the patient.

48. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is administered to the patient less than 5 days after administering the polyethylene glycol-containing conjugate to the patient.

49. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is administered to the patient from 24 hours to 5 days after administering the polyethylene glycol-containing conjugate to the patient.

50. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the monoclonal antibody is an IgM antibody.

51. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol antibody is conjugated to galactose so as to be targeted by an asialoglycoprotein receptor on a hepatocyte and uptaken by the hepatocyte.

52. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the anti-tumor prodrug is a tetra n-butyl ammonium salt of a glucuronide derivative of p-hydroxyaniline mustard.

53. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 40, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol monoclonal antibody is produced by the hybridoma having CCTCC deposit number CCTCC-V-200001.

54. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 46, wherein the anti-polyethylene glycol monoclonal antibody is produced by the hybridoma having CCTCC deposit number CCTCC-V-200001.